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FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
Andrew Thomas Daly	A01174A	2092
	EXAMINER	
	BISSETT, MELANIE D	
	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	1711	
		Andrew Thomas Daly  A01174A  EXAM  BISSETT, M  ART UNIT

DATE MAILED: 01/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			MK
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/040,384	DALY ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	-
	Melanie D. Bissett	1711	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	with the correspondence ad	dress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REI THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by sta  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of the field will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC tute, cause the application to become a	a reply be timely filed hirty (30) days will be considered timel DNTHS from the mailing date of this control of this control of this control of this control of the control	y. ommunication.
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·		
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ Th	nis action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under the condition of the cond			merits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.  7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	Irawn from consideration.	۵.	
Application Papers		·	
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a Applicant may not request that any objection to to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	nccepted or b) objected to he drawing(s) be held in abeya rection is required if the drawin	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CF	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120	,		•
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a l 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dome since a specific reference was included in the 37 CFR 1.78.  a) The translation of the foreign language 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dome reference was included in the first sentence of	ents have been received. ents have been received in riority documents have bee eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). ist of the certified copies no estic priority under 35 U.S.C first sentence of the specific provisional application has estic priority under 35 U.S.C	Application No n received in this National of received. s. § 119(e) (to a provisional cation or in an Application been received. s. §§ 120 and/or 121 since	I application) Data Sheet.
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s	5) 🔲 Notice of	Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s Informal Patent Application (PTC	

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## Summary of the Claims

1. Claim 1 is drawn to a powder coating composition comprising (a) an unsaturated polyester resin, (b) a glycidyl acrylic resin, (c) a crystalline or semi-crystalline polycarboxylic acid or polyanhydride, and (d) a free radical initiator. Part (a) contains 2-10% by weight of ethylenically unsaturated bonds, part (b) has a molecular weight M<sub>w</sub> of 5,000-200,000, and part (c) has an acid number of 50-400. Claims 2-5 further limit the properties or contents of components (a)-(d). Claims 6-7 are drawn to an article coated by the powder coating of claim 1, claim 8 is drawn to a coating on a substrate containing the coating of claim 1, and claims 9-10 are drawn to a method of coating a heat sensitive substrate comprising applying the coating of claim 1.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-6 and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kranig et al. in view of Jurgetz et al. Kranig et al. (US 5,639,821) can be found on the applicant's form PTO-1449.
- 4. Kranig discloses powder coatings comprising (A) an epoxide group-containing resin, (B) a carboxyl group-containing resin, (C) an optional ethylenically unsaturated compound, and (D) 0.1-3.0% by weight of a free-radical initiator (abstract). Preferred

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resins for component (A) comprise epoxide group-containing polyacrylate resins made from glycidyl acrylic monomers (col. 2 lines 1-35). Examples show component (A) comprising ~21% by weight of glycidyl methacrylate, although the reference also encompasses 100% glycidyl methacrylate.

- 5. The reference teaches number average molecular weights of 1,000-15,000 for component (A) (col. 2 lines 53-62). Although weight average molecular weight values are not given, it is the examiner's position that the resins having the cited number average molecular weights would encompass the claimed weight average molecular weights. For example, the cited resin having a M<sub>n</sub> value of 15,000 would have a higher value for M<sub>w</sub>. Since the applicant claims M<sub>w</sub> as high as 200,000 (~13× a value of 15,000), it is the examiner's position that the M<sub>w</sub> of the resin would most certainly fall into the applicant's claimed range.
- 6. Kranig also teaches that the carboxyl group-containing resins (B) are preferably polyester resins having 0-10 (most preferably 0-5) ethylenically unsaturated double bonds per molecule (col. 3 lines 11-41). The reference also prefers a number average molecular weight of (B) of 300-5000, particularly preferably 500-1700 (col. 3 lines 62-67). Assuming an ethylenic double bond molecular weight of ~30g/mol, a material having 1 double bond per molecule would preferably contain ~1.8-6.0% by weight of double bonds (based on preferred M<sub>n</sub>). Higher numbers of double bonds would yield higher weight percentages. Thus, the reference teaches the claimed percentage of unsaturation.

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- Kranig also teaches that the powder coatings of the invention are useful for heat-7. sensitive substrates, including wood (col. 6 lines 17-20). Additional substrates include metal, glass, and plastic. The coatings are applied to the substrates and heated to yield a film coating (col. 8 lines 21-29). Although the reference teaches optional acidic crosslinking agents (col. 5 lines 26-40), the reference does not teach the use of crystalline polycarboxylic acid or anhydride components having the applicant's claimed acid number. Jurgetz teaches powder clear coating compositions comprising epoxy acrylic copolymers and a polycarboxylic acid crosslinking agent (abstract). Crystalline polycarboxylic acids and especially dodecanedioic acid are used as crosslinking agents in amounts of 10-40% by weight to provide improved stability to the powder coating composition (col. 7 lines 22-64). Additionally, the acid component provides improved flow and appearance (col. 7 lines 51-55). Dodecanedioic acid is noted by the applicant as having the claimed acid number. Thus, it is the examiner's position that it would have been prima facie obvious to use crystalline polycarboxylic acids, including dodecanedioic acid, in Kranig's powder coating compositions to improve stability, flow, and appearance of the coatings.
- 8. Claims 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kranig et al. in view of Jurgetz et al as applied to claims 1-6 and 8-9 above, and further in view of Muthiah et al. (US 6,017,640) can be found on the applicant's Form PTO-1449.

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9. Kranig and Jurgetz apply as above, where Kranig specifies wood substrates but does not specify medium density fiber board. Also, the references do not teach a method of applying UV radiation after heat to cure the coatings. Muthiah teaches powder coatings for heat sensitive substrates, including medium density fiber board wood composites (abstract). The coatings comprise an unsaturated polyester resin, a crosslinker, a photoinitiator, and a thermal initiator (col. 5 lines 46-67). Medium density fiber boards are known in the art as hard wood substitutes that provide durability at low cost. Muthiah teaches a number of equivalent wood composites useful in cabinetry, shelving, etc. (col. 16 lines 34-54). It is the examiner's position that it would have been prima facie obvious to apply the coatings of Kranig and Jurgetz to a medium density fiber board, since wood substrates are taught. Motivation for choosing the substrate would have been to provide a durable but affordable powder coated substrate useful in cabinetry, shelving, etc.

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10. Muthiah also teaches the addition of photoinitiators in combination with thermal initiators and the use of UV radiation to cure the powder coatings at low temperatures (col. 11 line 54-col. 12 line 40). The coatings are first exposed to heat to melt the materials and form a continuous film. Once molten, the coatings are exposed to UV radiation to cure the coatings without excessive use of heat (col. 15 line 24-col. 16 line 32). It is the examiner's position that it would have been prima facie obvious to include a photoinitiator in the coatings of Kranig and Jurgetz and expose the molten coatings to UV radiation. This would provide cured coatings without the need for long heat cure cycles.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melanie D. Bissett whose telephone number is (571) 272-1068. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on (571) 272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

mdb

Jámes J. Scidleck
Supervisory Paterá Examiner
Technology Conter 1700